

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1899.

THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

As the real facts of the Samoan situation get to us it becomes apparent that a serious condition has arisen there that must be treated with tact and good sense or unfortunate consequences may arise. It appears to be clear that the naval commanders of America and England have acted according to the dictates of common sense and in strict conformity with the Berlin treaty, and it is quite incomprehensible how the German Consul could have taken the position he assumed. Even if he differed with Admiral Kautz and the British naval commander in their view of their duties under the treaty, his course was not that for a sensible man to pursue. When Admiral Kautz put out his proclamation, to which the British naval commander assented, declaring to the inhabitants that Malaeloa was the established authority to which all must submit until the three powers in control of the islands changed the statutes, it was as much the duty of the German Consul to respect the situation thus created as of every one else on the island. He might have appealed to his government and his government might have protested to the governments of the United States and England, and it might have taken any measure it thought proper for bringing about such a change as it desired. But it was not for the representative of one of the three powers controlling the islands to declare to the inhabitants that the other two were attempting an unlawful control of them and that they had the right to forcibly resist.

Such action lays the axe at the very root of all social order. It was the case of a minority in government refusing to submit to the action of the majority and declaring to the majority that bloodshed is the true method by which a minority is to show the majority that it does not approve of its course. Such action leads logically and inevitably to civil war, and so it is not surprising that it has resulted in civil war in Samoa.

We have no fear of any trouble whatever with Germany growing out of this most unfortunate occurrence if the good sense of the German people has an opportunity to control the situation. They are as broad-minded a people as dwell on the earth, and their feelings and moral impulses are all of the very best. If the case is stated frankly and fairly to the people of Germany there will be an instant and overwhelming demand from them that this whole case shall be sifted to the bottom and that Germany's action shall be what fairness and good faith demand.

Admiral Kautz's conduct seems, however, to have been what the American people want the conduct of their representatives to be, and if it proves upon investigation to have been as timely, as wise and as firm as it seems to have been, the American people will demand that he shall be sustained, whatever may be the consequences.

When a gallant officer has done his duty as discreetly and as well as Admiral Kautz seems to have done his, he need never fear want of support amongst his countrymen at home.

THE HEROISM OF THE BANKS.

The financial editor of the New York Evening Post agrees with the view expressed in The Times of yesterday that the hurry in Wall street on Friday came most opportunely and none too soon. That the disposition of speculators to run wild was thus checked in time is due, he says, to the firmness of some of the New York bankers, and he believes that but for the stand which the bankers took, "we should have witnessed 185 or 186 or 187 again this summer, with the familiar aftermath which attended each of those memorable epochs of good-natured banking and paper values."

It would have been nothing short of a national crime, had the tanks of New York added the speculators in bringing on such a crisis. Industrial conditions are excellent and nothing but a period of needless speculation can prevent this country from enjoying an era of great

national prosperity. American people are too much like the silly fellow in the fable who killed the goose that laid the golden egg. They desire to get rich by the quick and easy process rather than by the sure process of conservatism. The speculators are a menace to the country and it is fortunate that the New York bankers have given them a timely rebuke. It is reassuring that the banks are capable of such heroism.

THE TRUTH GAINING GROUND.

The views expressed by The Times and which in the beginning so startled many of our readers, that trade combinations have come in response to the demands of the age, that they are supported by the people and that they are of benefit to the people, are gradually being adopted by thinking people.

Mr. F. P. Thurber, president of the United States Export Association, testified the other day before the Industrial Commission in Washington that he had at one time been much prejudiced against trusts, believing that they were organized to oppress the people with high prices, but that after studying the question, and after observing the operation of trusts, he had come to the conclusion that they were "a natural economic development, consequent upon the development of great forces which now control the world—steam, electricity and machinery."

Then going into the history of trusts he said that they began with the consolidation of railroads to trunk lines, that in the beginning the fear had been that these combinations would result in exorbitant rates for transportation, but that such had not proven to be a fact. He quoted figures to show that, on the contrary, there had been a reduction in rates since the organization had been effected. He also mentioned an illustration which we have frequently used in the same connection, that the Standard Oil Company, which has been so much abused, had brought the price of oil down from 25.7 cents per gallon in 1871 to 5.7 cents per gallon in 1898. He declared that a similar condition was shown as the result of the formation of the sugar trust. Mr. Thurber's conclusion, therefore, is that while in some instances hardships have been worked, it is equally certain that the total results have been beneficial to the public at large, and to the interest of the laboring class especially who constitute the majority.

The fair-minded man cares not a cent for anything but the truth, and the truth is all we are after. Who, we ask in all candor, has been hurt by the trusts? The middle man has lost his occupation, but we insist that the Farmers' Alliance inaugurated the movement against him. In some isolated cases men have been thrown out of employment by these consolidations, but take the great mass of working people to-day, they are getting, through the trusts, better goods for the same money than ever before in the history of the world.

The Portsmouth Star is a newspaper that searches for the truth, and when it has found the same proclaims it. The Star in a thoughtful article on this subject says that it cannot be denied that the wage-earner gets to-day far more for his money than he did in the days of numerous small manufacturers and innumerable middle men, that the appointments in the home of the poor man to-day are in quality and quantity the equal of those in the rich man's home fifty years ago. That is the literal truth and everybody knows it.

In the same connection one of our anti-trust contemporaries says that the Continental Tobacco Company, having secured control of the plug tobacco interests of the country, now proposes to advance the price of tobacco, and add this remarkable comment:

It may be expected to advance the price gradually to a point where competition cannot prosper. Just so soon, however, as prices begin to favor of extortion competition will arise and the combination's power and profits will wane. But the shrewd minds at the helm in the management of the Continental's business may be counted upon not to trespass upon public patience beyond endurance.

We say remarkable because of the source. This is indeed strange reasoning for one who argues that trusts are organized to extortion upon the public. Nobody contends that trusts are in any sense philanthropic institutions. They are in business to make money, and if they could make more money by charging exorbitant prices, we have no doubt that they would do so. But it has been ascertained and demonstrated beyond peradventure that the only hope of existence that the trusts have, and the only way in which they can make money is by selling the best possible article at the lowest possible price. It is to their interest to make their goods popular and to prevent competition. The very moment that they put prices up to a point where the people begin to grumble and where the margin of profit is great, that moment they tempt some concern in the organization to drop out, or they tempt outsiders to enter the field as competitors of the trust. This is the simple logic of it all and is plain enough for any fair minded man to see.

But some will say why is The Times so persistent in "defending trusts"? We answer as we have answered before that we are not defending trusts per se, but the truth. We are here to declare the truth, to correct error, and to expose the clap trap arguments of the demagogue.

NEEDLESS ALARM.

It is seriously contended by those who oppose the election of Senators in Congress by direct vote of the people that in case of a change in our system of election, the representation in the Senate of some of the smaller States may be cut down. Those who entertain any such fear seem to be unaware of the fact that Article V of the Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits this thing. It reads:

"The Congress, whenever, two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the

first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Another objection that is raised to the change is that under our present system Senators in Congress more emphatically represent the idea of State sovereignty. On the contrary it seems to us that if our two Senators were elected by the direct vote of the whole people of Virginia, they would more expressly represent the sovereign State of Virginia than when elected by a Legislature composed of representatives of the several counties and cities of the State. In the one case the whole people speak direct; in the other they speak through delegated authority.

THE PULPIT VAUDEVILLE.

A church-goer expressed his gratification during the past week at the fact that according to the reports which he read of church services on Sunday last, the pulpit upon that day actually confined itself to the study and lesson of the life of Jesus Christ, and that the churches themselves were filled to overflowing with men, women, and children who heard the simple gospel story gladly.

This was said by a Northern man, accustomed as he is to hear all sorts of secular topics discussed by the pulpites who seem to think that in order to attract a crowd and make their preaching popular, they must abandon the old way and introduce the vaudeville feature.

We grant that it is a good thing to entice people into places of worship, but the man who goes to church is the worse for going, if he hears from the preacher nothing that incites him to better life.

The church professes to have the best thing in the world. The church professes to do good to all men who will follow its teachings. But if the simple preaching of the gospel is not sufficient in itself, without the clap trap of sensationalism, then religion is a flat failure. The man who goes to church and hears anything short of the pure gospel cannot be spiritually benefited.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The severest criticism that we have seen of Mr. Altgeld's candidacy is from the Kansas City Times, a rampant Chicago platform newspaper. It says that Altgeld, according to the Chicago platform, is a local contest, and because his advice was not heeded, he sought to punish his party, and, putting himself in league with the street railway trust, he deliberately set to work to secure Harrison's defeat. This is strong language, indeed, yet it is a notorious fact that the National Democratic Committee backed up Mr. Altgeld in his fight. It is also a notorious fact that Mr. Altgeld, who has been held up as a paragon of democracy, is even now a member of the National Democratic Committee, and thus his resignation has not been called for.

A Mr. Hell is in some way mixed up in the senatorial contest in Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Quay is so conspicuous a figure, which causes the Brooklyn Standard-Union to remark that it isn't just clear where Mr. Hell comes in, whether for Quay or against him, but that Quay's opponents have been understood to murmur something about sending Quay to hell or giving him to Quay, or something like that.

"There is some doubt," says the Utica Press, "as to whether the Philippines should be termed our Eastern or Western possessions." There is no doubt in the minds of any except the imperialists. Other people are very clear that they should be neither our Eastern or Western or Northern or Southern possessions. They should belong to themselves.

The Mazet investigation of the New York police may find something sure enough to be amazed at.

All things come to him who waits, and waiting is one of the strong points of old man Gomez.

Governor Rolins, of New Hampshire, has appointed April 15th as a fast day for that State. This is the hardest that the Jefferson anniversary dinner has received yet.

The "bills and bears" are showing up some of the "cats and dogs" qualities.

Fitzsimmons is having his teeth filled with diamonds. This of course will defeat the fellows inclined to refer to him as a plug-ugly.

There are some folks who are willing to write the songs while others make the laws of a country, but Bryan combines the book writing, platform making and dinner eating jobs all at once.

That Philadelphia girl who is suing for \$500 for having her hand squeezed, is making a commendable effort to keep the Quaker spirit awake.

Private John Allen, the humorous member of Congress is a candidate for the Senate. With Depew, Mason and Allen, we ought to be able to pull off a merry show at short notice in the Senate.

The Democratic National Committee failed to send any flowers to the Altgeld political obsequies.

The Cuban generals have not only re-instated Gomez but have been so thoughtful as to appoint a committee to help him distribute the \$500,000.

An exchange says, "Lady Randolph Churchill's new magazine, The Anglo-Saxon will sell for \$5 per copy." That is, we suppose, \$5 will be charged for it.

The Washington Post says "the triumph of Hon. Carter H. Harrison is due largely to the absence of Chicago platform in his political plans." The Chicago platform, however, was fittingly supported by Altgeld, who helped make it.

With all the unusual facilities in Manila Aguinaldo seems to be near the end of his rope.

A Western paper in speaking of the break in stocks says "It came as the bursting of a great dam." We have no doubt that it was accompanied by the busting of some very great ones indeed.

The Philadelphia Press says: "There used to be four sankaracharyas, or spiritual heads, among the Hindus—one at

Dwarka, another at Sringeri, Mysore, a third at Puri, Orissa, and another at Bandranagar, or Badrakasram, near Hurdwar." Well. Going to church is not so bad after all.

It is no trouble for a young man who runs in fast company to jump a board bill.

Delaware could get along all right with one senator, but the failure of her peach crop leaves her poor indeed.

Despised Greatness.

There was a man in our town And was called a great man, He went to card clubs every week, But never got a prize.

He was a handsome man and rich, He had a taste for art; He knew his Homer, Virgil and His Shakespeare all by heart.

But all the ladies in the club Looked on him as a chump, And shunned him, for he never could Remember what was trump.

—Chicago News.

Worse Bore of All.

The man who thinks he knows it all And proves that he is wrong Is oft held up to ridicule In poetry and song;

And, truth to tell, his boasting is A thing that's hard to bear, For he that thinks he knows it all is always everywhere.

But he that boasts about himself And thinks he knows it all, Yet proves in all his actions that Is not by half so tiresome

As is the fellow who Claims that he knows it all and then Goes on and proves it, too.

—Chicago News.

What the Initiators Say.

Take up the farmer's burden— The tiler of the soil— He's going to perdition— His crops are going to spoil. Go, win him with your cunning, And blind him with your tricks, Then, at the proper moment, Produce your golden bricks.

Take up the Chinese burden (These are the words of the Chinese)— Deride the queue and "tumble" And show them where they stand. With futile words and many Makes plain their fearful state, And when at last you have said, Go, leave them to their fate.

Take up the red man's burden— Flit all that now remains; Go, fill him up with whiskey To steady him with brains. And when you feel quite sure He reck's no wrong or right, Indite his race to riot— Then watch the glory light.

Take up the black man's burden— His lot is hard and sad; Go, teach the ways of Christians And make the heathens glad. "Neath tropic suns to swelter, By jungle dens to mourn— To take away his birthright And make his race forlorn.

Take up the grippan's burden— The arm of tempered steel That rules the iron lever And checks the speeding wheel. Erect he stands and firmly, With steady eye and certain He watches o'er the rail.

Take up the tradesman's burden— Put forth a mighty profit To make his coffers full; Replenish empty larders— Send forth your wives to buy— Make hungry children happy Once more before they die.

Take up the plumber's burden— Go, learn his mystic mode; The poor, untutored savage Grows lumbucked with his load. With icy smile and manner He'll take you for his rod. He'll cure a continental— How can you pay the rent.

Take up the rich man's burden— Have done with simple things— Be philanthropic, my dear fellow, And see what joy it brings. If still ye seek, unfettered, To greater things attain, Take up the whole world's burden— Then, lay it down again.

—W. I. T. in Chicago Times-Herald.

She Never Answered.

Visitor who has taken shelter—"No, Tommy, the rain makes things beautiful and fresh."

"Thomas—Oh! Why did you come in, then?"—Ally Sloper.

Came High.

"Oppage is an entertaining fellow." "Yes, but such a go-round. We found it would be cheaper to drop him, and take all the magazines and comic weeklies."—Chicago Record.

Lots of Fun.

Jimmy—Won't your mother be mad when she sees how you tore your clothes? "I don't care. I'm not going to put down for the week ending, instead of being taken up at special time."

The lawyers have figured it out that under this rule it will be impossible for more than twenty-four sets of matrimonial bonds to be picked out of the Fulton county. As the past record of divorces exceeds this, it is easy to understand the disquietude among the patrons of the divorce court. They will probably have to go elsewhere with their troubles, if they are in a hurry for a hearing.

Blocking His Game.

"When I am telling a man a story I stop short if I see a peculiar gleam in his eye."

"Does it mean that he has heard it before?" "No! It means that he isn't listening because he is thinking up the one he intends to tell me."—Chicago News.

Case in Point.

Mrs. Greene—Fanny how mothers will believe that their own children are so much better than anybody else's children. Mrs. Gray—I know it. If all children now were like my little Georgie, it would not be so strange.—Boston Transcript.

Time to Talk.

Mrs. Madison—I heard that that Mrs. Reason, from Boston, is a brilliant conversationalist.

Mrs. Updegraff—Well, she isn't. I met her at a musicale yesterday, and she hardly had a word to say.—Brooklyn Life.

The Worst of It.

"See the effect of drink!" cried the orator. "An empty home, and empty pocket."

"And worse of all," added an inebriate in the back row, "an empty bottle."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Insanity Pica.

Stranger—Did they lynch that horse?

Native—Now! They sent him to the asylum. The blame fell stole a \$10-hoss when he might just as well have took a \$100 bicycle.—New York Journal.

His Idea of It.

"That Vanderbilts-Fair wedding is what I call an ideal match."

"How so?"

"Well, just because a woman with \$5,000,000 in her own right isn't a-going to ever find it necessary to go through her

...ITS...
Baker's Premium Bitters
You Need
FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all Stomach Troubles.
The Old Reliable Remedy

husband's pockets when it's asleep."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Secret.
Housewife—How dare you ask me to feel you again?
Toho—That, ma'am, is a perfect secret.—Detroit Journal.

AFTERMATH.

The city of Indianapolis has won its fight for cheaper street-car fares, the railroads having consented to sell six tickets for 25 cents or twenty-five tickets for \$1, with transfer privileges, making, in point of fact a four-cent fare.

The State Legislature of Wisconsin has adopted a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution which prohibits the use of railroad passes by any one holding a public office.

By a vote of 99 to 25 the New York Assembly has passed a bill retreating the hours of labor of drug clerks in New York city to twelve hours on Saturdays, six hours on Sundays and ten hours on other days.

Judge Cowing of New York, has just sentenced James Harries to ten years in State's prison for attempted burglary. Harries is sixty-two years old, and has been in prison eleven different times, his sentences aggregating thirty years. He had only been out of prison three weeks when he tried to rob a policeman. He was sentenced to either a year against him and that he thought he was getting too old for the business. He hopes to outlive his new term of imprisonment so that he can die out of prison.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

Charleston Counting the Southern Railway—Discovers in Atlanta.

The people of Charleston are singing softly to the Southern railway, inviting it to enter that city, and sentiment seems to be favorable to the Southern having the South Carolina and Georgia, which extends from Charleston to the north, and that the South Carolina and Georgia was on the market and was waiting for somebody to buy it. The Louisville and Nashville has been looked upon as the most likely purchaser, but for some reason the deal has never been consummated. The price was too high or the water on Charleston's bar was too shallow.

Charleston wants to get in touch with a great system. She wishes to be the port for one of the large companies. In the past Charleston has appeared to be opposed to large railway systems. Her papers used to attack the Southern bitterly. Now they are talking as though they had made a mistake in the past and that it is better to be on a great system than to be off. Norfolk, Portsmouth, Savannah and Brunswick afford illustrations of what great railway systems do for port cities by emptying vast volumes of freight through them.

It may be that the invitation extended by Charleston to the Southern railway to the South Carolina and Georgia may be accepted.—Atlanta Constitution.

Fourteen years ago a man was warned to work on the public road. He swore he would die first, and skipped. Yesterday he made his appearance at the residence of the old overseer, and said that he had been a wanderer for fourteen years, and was tired of roaming, and if the overseer would let him off with one day's work he was willing to tackle it. The overseer told him he would be compelled to work as long as he had been absent, and he again skipped.—Hawesville (Ky.) Plain Dealer.

Ex-Congressman A. H. Pettibone, editor of the United States News, says of a article printed in the Memphis Scimitar that "Andrew Jackson was born in the north of Ireland and was brought by his parents to this country when he was only one year old." The fact is, Jackson was born in the Waxhaw Settlement, in South Carolina, and always claimed to be a native of this State, and so declared under his own name in at least three of his public papers. But, of course, Jackson did not know anything about it. It required the genius of Pettibone to discover the place of his nativity.—Charleston News and Courier.

An Atlanta correspondent says: Judge J. H. Lumpkin, of Fulton Superior Court, today promulgated a new divorce rule that is agitating the minds of those attorneys and clerks who are interested in the severance of Cupid's bonds.

According to the new rule, which the judge says he is confident will work for the public good, only four divorce cases can be tried a week, and these must be put down for the week ending, instead of being taken up at special time.

The lawyers have figured it out that under this rule it will be impossible for more than twenty-four sets of matrimonial bonds to be picked out of the Fulton county. As the past record of divorces exceeds this, it is easy to understand the disquietude among the patrons of the divorce court. They will probably have to go elsewhere with their troubles, if they are in a hurry for a hearing.

A great record of Southern progress is presented in the compilation of the Manufacturers' Record, which we print to-day. The South has turned the corner at last, and henceforward will march up the ladder of progress.

As an of the national procession, we agree with the Record that there is danger in the "over-capitalization of consolidations of many enterprises." The water will some time have to be squeezed out of these new stocks and bonds. Fortunately, however, the South Carolina has not yet been sufficed with this speculative water. We hope it will not be for the people will have to pay, as long as they are able, dividends on the water, and when they cease to do so innocent stockholders will have to bear the loss.—Columbia State.

TWIN POSTOFFICES.

Salem Agrees to Consolidate With Winston—Painful Accident.

WINSTON, N. C., April 8.—Special.—The committee set to Washington from Salem this week to confer with the department relative to consolidation of the Winston and Salem postoffices on July 1st, returned home to-day, and made a report to the Salem commissioners. The committee recommended that consolidation be accepted according to the plan proposed by the Postoffice Department, which agrees to the name being Winston-Salem.

The commissioners will meet next Tuesday night, when the recommendation of the committee will no doubt be adopted, and an order passed to have the houses and streets numbered preparatory for a free delivery mail service in Salem.

Mr. P. R. Casey, a member of the topographical bureau of the War Department, fell into an elevator hole in his factory last night, a distance of twelve feet, breaking his left hip, besides sustaining other serious injuries.

PEOPLE AND POLITICS.

BY AN OBSERVER.

The principal interest just now in Virginia politics centres in the senatorial situation. Mr. Martin will have opposition. These observations noted that fact some months ago. The people of Virginia honestly believe that Mr. Martin was elected to the United States Senate six weeks ago by the vote of the people, and powerful assistance given him by the railroads and corporations of Virginia. They heartily disapprove, also, of the clandestine manner in which his friends are adding to his claims before the individual members of the Legislature and not before the people at large. They also recall a fact that the efforts of those friends were of such doubtful purity that it was necessary to appoint an investigating committee of the Legislature, and while that committee exonerated Mr. Martin from these charges, yet enough was proven to show that unhealthily large sums of money were used in the election of certain members of the Legislature. Whether or not they see it, the members of the Legislature are not, in the impression that the very methods they so heartily condemn in other States—nor west of us—had invaded our own frontiers. So that it is not necessary to consider the fact that a large number of Mr. Martin's fellow-citizens throughout the State prefer to have nominated and elected this time a man who has in no way been mixed up in these matters—these skirts are clean before the voters. Then, Mr. Martin's friends, who are in the party, condemn Mr. Martin's course in the Senate in not standing firmly by the side of Senator Daniel and voting against the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and they see it the same time, to compel the government to adopt remedial financial legislation. They claim that it was a choice opportunity for a Senator should have seized to force the national banks to give the standard advocates to give the people financial relief. But they say Mr. Martin not only voted to repeal this clause, but he voted against the coinage of silver at every rate at which it was proposed, and they condemn his hesitating and equivocating manner of treating the burning question of silver coinage, and they have little confidence in his painful conversion as announced at the Staunton convention. As for the gold issue, his party notably, the railroad men of the State—they are somewhat disaffected because they looked to Mr. Martin as their leader, but just at the time when they were about to put him up as the candidate for the minority for districts in the State to the Chicago convention they suddenly woke up to the fact that their leader—their main prop and support—had vanished into thin air. Then, there are many farmers of the State who still feel strongly on the subject of the tariff, and they are dissatisfied with Mr. Martin because he sat in his seat in the Senate and allowed the inequitable and unequal Dingley tariff bill to become a law, without even raising his voice to expose or protest against the same. In fact, it is a little difficult to point out anything in the record of Mr. Martin on account of which the people of Virginia feel toward him any widespread gratitude or deep admiration. They look upon him simply as a successful attorney of a very powerful railroad, and for that very reason consider the propriety somewhat doubtful of electing him to the United States Senate. With these feelings, and an increasing sentiment throughout the State, it behooves Mr. Martin's friends to court a popular choice of candidates, and to seize this opportunity of clearing up all of these impressions and set him before the people as a strong and able man, and a man of strong point to represent them in the American Senate. They cannot rely, and ought not to be allowed to rely, upon the still-binding tactics with which the campaign was conducted six years ago.

This brings us up to an editorial published in the Danville Register which is owned and edited by State Senator R. A. James. Mr. James is known as an enthusiastic Martin man. He says in this editorial that Mr. Martin has already won his fight before the Virginia Legislature in the old way, and in the new way, and he already has two-thirds of the next Legislature pledged to his support; and remarks casually that having won the fight in the old way, his friends will see to it that he does not have to win it again in the new way. Now, let us ask the Senator James know that Mr. Martin has won his fight in the old way? There are one hundred and twenty of the next Legislature, viz: one hundred members of the House and twenty members of the Senate, who are not yet even nominated. Has Mr. Martin, with the assistance of such hearty friends as Mr. James, picked out his man in every county and senatorial district of Virginia to run for the Senate and Legislature? Have they already been picked out for Mr. Martin? Who is authorized to speak for them? Will Mr. Fairfax, or Mr. McCorkle vote for Mr. Martin? Will Dr. LeCato or Mr. Foster? How about Senator Munford, of Richmond? Some say he would make a pretty good candidate for Mr. Martin. Is he pledged in advance to Mr. Martin, so much so